



CIA O/N/D 76-056 BX

The National Intelligence Daily

Published by the Director of Central Intelligence for Named Principals Only

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NOFORN-ORCON

RUFF [REDACTED] UMBRA

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Copy No. 42

MONDAY MARCH 8, 1976

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 56

TCS 481/76

Portugal Prepares New Laws To Curb Foreign Revolutionaries

The Portuguese government is preparing harsh legislation to deal with foreigners who try to help Portuguese revolutionaries incite civil disturbances.

The legislation is also aimed at reassuring the Portuguese people, who are uneasy about recent newspaper reports that the number of Cubans in Portugal is growing.

The current spate of rumors apparently stems from the alleged presence of Cubans and Italians at disturbances last week in the Communist stronghold of Setubal, some 20 miles south of Lisbon.

Many Portuguese are sensitive about Cuban involvement in the former Portuguese colony of Angola and fear similar efforts to aid the flagging leftist cause in their own country.

The nearly 400,000 Angolan returnees in Portugal are particularly alert to the Cuban presence; they blame the Cuban-

aided Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola for the misfortunes the refugees are now suffering in Portugal.

Military leaders in Lisbon have discounted stories of "thousands" of Cubans entering Portugal, but no accurate figures are available.

Lisbon military region commander Lourenco told reporters that the estimates are inflated because Spanish-speaking persons in Portugal today can often be mistaken for Cubans. A newspaper has even warned of Cubans passing themselves off as Chilean refugees.

The government recognizes the need to control radical exiles who have returned to Portugal since the overthrow of the Caetano regime in April 1974 but until now has taken few steps to do so. Since the collapse of leftist influence on November 25, foreign radicals have reportedly been more assertive than local leftists in clashes with Portuguese authorities.

Under the new legislation, foreign citizens can be expelled for reasons of national security, for violating public order, or for participating in political activities without permission.

When the law becomes effective, probably sometime next week, its enforcement may present a new problem; efforts to eject foreign radicals after November 25 yielded only a few arrests.

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WESTERN EUROPE

Angola Barely Affects Cuban-West European Ties

West European relations with Havana have not been significantly affected by Cuba's involvement in Angola. West European commercial credits to Cuba do not appear to have been affected.

There is, however, growing domestic pressure on some governments to reduce their development aid programs to the Castro regime. Such programs amounted to about \$12 million in 1974.

The larger West European countries, with the exception of West Germany, have had diplomatic relations with Havana for a decade or more. None of them wants to take political action that might adversely affect its share of the Cuban market.

Sweden and Norway, major West European donors, provided about \$10 million in development aid to Havana in 1974. Although both Stockholm and Oslo are under domestic pressure to reduce development aid to Havana, they will honor existing commitments.

The Social Democratic government in Sweden, which has sympathized with leftist regimes in developing countries, has been Cuba's largest donor in Western Europe. It will make every effort to continue aid. Prime Minister Palme, however, is concerned that there will be a political backlash and has asked Cuban

Prime Minister Castro to postpone his trip to Sweden until after national elections there in September.

Domestic pressure to cut off aid to Cuba has emerged in Belgium and the Netherlands, but neither government has felt compelled to change policy. The Hague initiated its first aid program to Cuba three months ago, and the Belgian minister for foreign trade hopes to visit Havana this month, to sign a bilateral economic cooperation agreement.